

Bangor Daily Whig & Courier.

PUBLISHED BY JOHN EDWARDS & JACOB A. SMITH, AT NO. 13, WEST MARKET PLACE, BANGOR, ME.

VOL. V.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1839

NO. 258.

THE DAILY WHIG AND COURIER is published at Five Dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance. All subscriptions for less than a year, to be paid in advance, and all orders for discontinuance, &c., will be by the amount due.

THE BANGOR COURIER is published at the office of the Daily Whig and Courier every Tuesday morning, at Two Dollars a year in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted in the Whig and Courier on the following conditions only, and the price will be strictly adhered to.

For a square three insertions in daily or weekly, and 100 cents for each week it may be continued in the daily.

More than half a square and less than a square, \$1.00 for three insertions and 25 cents for each week it may be continued in the daily.

Less than half a square, 75 cents for three insertions, and 25 cents for each week it may be continued.

Advertisements marked daily and weekly, will be charged 25 cents per square and 12 1/2 cents for each insertion, in addition to the regular rates in daily.

The Publishers will not hold themselves responsible for any error that may occur, beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!

JUST received, a few pairs of Superior Long Range Pistols, Pocket do., Gun Caps, Ingot Gun Cores, for salary, &c., T. G. BROWN & CO., sign of the Golden Combs.

GALL'S

AND other Work on Phrenology, for sale by D. BUGBEE, One Door North of Moulton's.

RICE.

RICE, by the cask or at retail, For sale by FREDERICK LAMBERT, 3 Smith's Block.

WINTER STRAINED OIL.

BBLS. first quality winter strained Oil, just received and for sale, by

PHILSBURY & SANDFORD, Commission Merchants, and Auctioneers, No. 45, West market place.

Feb. 26, 1839. — 25c. per doz.

THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.

MAP showing the several "boundary lines" and "the Seat of War," for sale by E. F. DUREN.

YANKEE MISCELLANY.

SOLO on the English plan, by the Author, only No. 1, is received and for sale by E. F. DUREN.

Price 25 cents per No.

GOLD BEADS.

JUST received, a few strings of warranted fine Gold Beads, of superior finish.

Silver Tops, and Silver Thimbles of all sizes, for sale by T. G. BROWN & CO., sign of the Golden Combs.

March 20.

COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.

SYLVESTER'S Counterfeitor, Book No. List, and Prices Current, published the 16th inst., and containing the latest news in its line, just received and for sale by

SMITH & FENNO.

PERIODICALS.

METROPOLITAN, Democratic Review, Missionary Herald, Am. Eng. Magazine, Library of Books, Baltimore Museum, Knickerbocker, S. S. Visiter, National Preacher, Walker's Library, Boston Musical Gazette, Boston Weekly Magazine, &c., New Nos. Just rec'd. at the Maine Periodical Agency.

E. F. DUREN.

Tags for DRY GOODS &c.

THIS article is put up, in boxes of 500 and 1000 each, and printed with mid without yards and numbers, thus adapting them to all kinds of Goods, the price being about the same as common blank cards, thereby saving the trouble of cutting up, & also being a neat article, making them desirable for tagging every variety of Dry Goods, Jewelry, Fancy Goods, &c. &c. for sale by E. F. DUREN.

2000 CORN! CORN! CORN!

Bushel Yellow Hat Corn.

500 " white do.

150 do North River do.

Now having from sehr. Wm. & Nancy and Son, one, and for sale at Frankfort or Bangor, by

JOS. NICKERSON & CO.

3 City Point Block.

WINTER OIL.

A Superior quality of BLENCHED Winter Oil, just rec'd. for sale by the cask or at retail.

175 N. B. — FREDERICK LAMBERT.

SYLVESTER'S REPORTER.

FOR December, published the 17th inst., and containing the latest "Price Current" and notices of new Counterfeits, just rec'd. and for sale by the single number, by

SMITH & FENNO.

14, West Market Square.

N. B. — Subscriptions received as above.

D21

DAIRY MILKS, STAVES.

WANTED 20 M. Oak Hds. Staves for which

cash will be paid, by

JOSEPH BRYANT.

RECEIVED direct from New York,

200 pa. French, English & American Prints.

20 " Canvass and Padding.

10 " Irish Linen.

For sale by W. A. BLAKE.

D14

BEEF BARRELS.

WANTED 500 Beef Barrels in pairs, by

JOSEPH BRYANT.

BLACK THIBET MERINO — received by

J. BARTLETT & CO.

D14

ASTRAL & BRIGHT LAMPS.

C. & E. D. GODFREY, 60, Main street, have

received a prime assortment of Astral and Bright Lamps and Shades, all of new patterns, which will be sold cheap.

D21

COFFEE.

A lot of New York Coffee, (a rich article,) just rec'd. and for sale by

FREDERICK LAMBERT,

No 3 Smith's Block.

COTTON WARP YARN.

A superior quality of

Nos. from 7 to 17, just received and for sale by

FREDERICK LAMBERT,

No. 3, Smith's Block.

IRON HAT-BOX, SWARF, &c.

An manufacturer of Coffers, Tin and Sheet Iron

W. No. 8, Main & Broad, Central St.

BANGOR.

D14

LESS THAN COST,
BY J. BARTLETT & CO.

GERMAN Imported Thibet & French Merinos, are now offered at 1 1/2 cts per yard, which have been sold at 1 50 to 1 75.

Fuch, Ermine, & German Caps and Pelicans, Muffs, Neck Ties, German & Russia Dog Skins and Rubes.

Outer & Fur Seal Caps, and a variety of other Fur Goods, will be sold at a discount of 33 1/3 per cent from first cost.

Our Stock of English & American Merinos will be sold at Cost and some of them less, together with a good assortment of Figured of various colors and styles.

Our present assortment of DAILY GOODS,

is quite full; many others were purchased at "Auction," and all were purchased low, which we will offer at a very small advance from cost. We have replenished several times in the course of the Winter and think we can offer as good an assortment of English & American GOODS as ever found in the city at this time and at a still lower price.

Purchasers "now's your chance." Be careful to remember the number, which is 8; only a few days from the corner, and the first Dry Goods Store you come to on Main Street, "very convenient indeed," will it be.

No. 8, Main St.

23

BLANK BOOKS.

AT the Bangor Account Book Manufactory 10, Smith's Block, Central Street, have the most complete Stock of Account Books in the city, consisting in part of

Day Books, full sheet, Russia corners, of various sizes, from two to eight quires.

Ledgers and Journals, full Russia and sheep bindings. Half Russia bound Ledgers, Journals, and others. Letter, Cash, Invoice and other Blank Books. Town Records, strong binding, &c.

Quarto Blank Books, superior Writing Books, &c. &c.

A good assortment of Pocket Books and Wallets may be found at 10 Smith's Block, one door in front of Moulton's.

D16

D BUGBEE.

JUST received, a few pairs of Superior Long Range Pistols, Pocket do., Gun Caps, Ingot Gun Cores, for salary, &c., T. G. BROWN & CO., sign of the Golden Combs.

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ONE DOOR NORTH OF Moulton's.

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BANGOR WHIG.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1839.

AN HONEST SUB TREASURER. Mr. Cannon, of New Orleans, and formerly receiver of the public moneys, in that city, was charged, by the Government with defalcation. He has lately had his trial, in the U. S. District Court, and the Jury, after thoroughly investigating the account, between the Government and Mr. Cannon, acquitted the latter of all indebtedness. The N. O. True American, after noticing the result of the trial, makes the following remarks:

"It will be remembered that Mr. Cannon was reported by the Secretary of the Treasury, as a defaulter to a very large sum, more than one hundred thousand dollars, we believe. It now turns out that no such sum is due, nay, not one cent. Well, who has the money? Levi Woodbury, or some of his creditors, or clerks, no doubt. A transcript of Mr. Cannon's account, sent from the Treasury Office, was read on the trial. It bears evidence on its face of the most shameful knavery, neglect and malice, charging

Some paid out by Mr. Cannon, by direct orders from the D. partment, were not credited to him.

Debates made, and which have been used by the Department, are also left uncredited.

The great object of the accountants in Washington

seems to be to show the funds of the Government to be in any other hands but their own.

"At the next Congress a new vein must be opened, we must see how much money has been pocketed by Levi himself, and with which he thinks proper to charge others. But, what is most vexatious, is to see an innocent Sub Treasurer, (so rare, precious, and wonderful a creature,) harassed with suits by his ungrateful Government. Moreover, we are told, that he was sued, without any previous amicable demand, or direct information of the balance against him. An exception to the suit was taken, on the ground that the law enacted, that suit should be instituted only when a party refuses or neglects to pay a balance reported against him, shall be sued &c. Now Mr. Cannon says that he never neglected or refused to pay; for no demand was ever made, and consequently the neglect was on the other side. He has received no communication on from the Treasury Department, though its books three years ago showed a balance against him of two hundred thousand dollars! But this is not all. Mr. Cannon intends to move for a new trial, with a hope of goring the Government ox, for, he asserts that there is a balance in his favor, amounting to several hundred dollars.

"We particularly commend this case to the Hon. H. A. Wise. We hope it will find a conspicuous place in his memorandum book."

"The elections in Virginia take place on the fourth Thursday of May. The result of the election in this State is looked for with a good deal of interest. Both parties are active, and no doubt fully awake to the importance of carrying so influential a State. The New-York Star remarks.

"It cannot be denied, that the influence of Virginia on the South has always been powerful, hence a decision in favor of the present administration in the ensuing election will be most favorably construed, and with reason. A reverse, however, will produce a very different effect. Should Mr. Van Buren lose ground in this Congressional canvass in Virginia, he cannot recover himself in time for the Presidential election, and with one or two exceptions every Southern State will go with Virginia. There is now nearly, if not quite, a whig majority in the House of Representatives. It Virginia gives the number, and it is by no means unlikely, a new aspect will be placed on affairs generally. *Nous Verrons.*"

"Can any of our Loco-foco friends inform us how Post office stock stands in the market to-day? Does the demand continue, and are bidders firm at former rates? Or is stock light, and sales dull?"

"The Age says that Mr. Rives was heretofore an efficient supporter of the Whig party. Here is a slight mistake. Mr. Rives was heretofore an efficient supporter of the Administration party."

"Letters may now be sent from any part of the United States to Texas or the British Provinces without interruption, and without the payment of postage in advance."

"The ability of England to go to war. In the British House of Commons, on the 11th of March, in debate on the Navy estimates, it was asserted that "such is the state of British harbors, that an enterprising enemy, with six or seven sail of the line, could sweep the channel and even threaten the metropolis." In 1835, the British had 107 sail of the line in commission, as asserted by Sir Robert Peel. Of these it appears 66 were employed on foreign stations. The rest were either cruising or detained for want of men. Since 1830, the Naval establishment has been reduced. But even acceding the British the full amount of 107 sail, it is to be questioned whether they could get a squadron of five ships ready for sea in three months. In the meantime Russia has a fleet of 23 ships of the line in the Baltic, all ready for action, and could be despatched to that quarter of the globe where the enemy could be most effectively annoyed. Direct this armament against the American colonies of the British, and their vast colonial possessions must be conquered, as the whole British force employed in North and South America has only forty sail, including ten gun brigs, on the 1st of December 1838. The force is spread from the far north to the extreme south, and it is not probable that one third of it could be spared to defend any given point, which the enemy might be fit to attack."

"The following sensible commentary on the war "policy" is from the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette:

"A correspondent signs himself 'A Patron.' 'A. P. A. for us to call it,' but I doubt the property of his being the author himself. We enclose a letter to a gentleman with the usual 'your obedient servant,' but we do not expect that in reply he will sign himself. If 'your commanding master.'

THE FOUNDING HOSPITAL AT MOSCOW. In Bremner's Excursions into the interior of Russia, a valuable work, which has lately made its appearance, in England, is the following description of the Founding Hospital at Moscow, which is probably the most extensive establishment for the reception of infants, in the world:

"This building is among the most beautiful of the whole city, and probably ranks with the largest ever built in any part of the world, as may be inferred from the fact that it contains ample accommodation for nearly four thousand persons, young or old, in bands, in apartments for the managers, sleeping rooms, hospitals, lying in rooms, &c., all under the same roof. This establishment was founded by Catherine, for the reception of infant foundlings, many of whom are nursed and brought up in the house, but the numbers admitted are now so great, that thousands are sent out to nurses in the country, and brought back when old enough to begin to read. All are maintained till they are fit to be bound out to some trade, or if possessed of talent, till they can go to college, and study for professors in the whole being at the cost of the establishment, which supplies them, till they can support themselves. The number of children supported by the house in 1824, was 12,000; in 1831, 23,753, and at that time of four visit there were about 30,000, either in the establishment or supported by its funds. The annual outlay is now considerably above 20,000,000 roubles (\$200,000) in 1831, it was 17,223,993 roubles.

On our first visit it turned out that the order for

admission with which we had been favored

from the government of Moscow was for another day. Our journey was not altogether fruitless, however, for this untimely visit brought us in for a scene not often to be matched, the

sending off of the infants newly received to

nurses in the villages, or to the farm belonging

to the hospital. A long string of peasants carts, filled with straw, was stationed in the open court, each in its turn drove up to the door, and in tumbled, sometimes two, sometimes

three or four stout clumsy women; these were

the nurses. A little baby was next handed to

each of them and she instantly gave it the breast.

The little imp sat bravely to work, and away

drove the rustic equipage in gallant style. Two

men on the steps were checking the name of

the nurse and the number of the child as they

entered the carts; for here children are count

ed pretty much as sheep are elsewhere. The

little creatures were swaddled up as tight as

pounds of butter going to market. We were

surprised to see parents taking a parting kiss of

some. We had believed that all belonged to

those who were unwilling to acknowledge

them, but now learnt that *any one may send a*

child to the house, weaned or unweaned. All

who do not wish, or are not able, to bring up

their children, may leave them here without

paying a farthing, so that, though at first strict

ly a founding hospital, and though the import

of the children dependent on it are still of

that description, yet this institution now con

tains many of other kinds. It is in fact, a sort

of general nursing establishment.

MR. VAN BUREN AND HIS CABINET

The following powerful philippic is taken from an eloquent speech by Mr. Kennedy of Baltimore, toward the close of the late Congress.

"In the embarrassments which have been brought upon our fiscal affairs, in the prostration of the agricultural, the mercantile, and the manufacturing prosperity of the country, the Administration has been able to suggest no adequate relief. We struggle along upon expedites.

The *vis visu* of the nation, its intrinsic vigor, which not even misgovernment has been able totally to crush, has, by slow degrees, begun to revive prosperity of the land, but the Government has done nothing. Whatever

might be expected from the patriotism, the virtue, the intelligence of the People, they have nobly realized whatever has been left to the Government, which has languished and faded in its hands.

The guardians of the Treasury have been asleep—languishing, unmatched in enormity, have been detected in the innermost shrine of the temple, the very priests have robbed the altar, the nation has but extricated itself from

one debt to create another, the finances are in confusion, the revenue inadequate to the expenditure, our hard-money Government has fallen into a paper-manufacturing Government.

"But," said the Person, "the grievances of which the people complain, are mere bugbears of their imagination."

"There, why not dissolve the brain-phantom? For it the people's grievances are imaginary, the government can suffer no injury by gratifying their claims."

"A people, like a child, can be spoiled by indulgence. Grant them all they ask, they will still be dissatisfied."

"Indulgence implies a boon. Justice demands a right."

"Perhaps too, expediency would dictate a refusal."

"The denial of justice cannot under any cir-

cumstances be expedient."

"Your strict idea of justice will answer very well in theory, Mr. Jenkins; but the man who would practice upon them, could not be a states-

man."

"Statesman and villain must then, of course, be synonymous in your estimation," said Jenkins hastily.

"Policy, Mr. Jenkins, is a very necessary in-

gredient in a statesman's composition," returned the priest with measured words.

"That which would tend to inflame a people

against their Government, cannot be good poli-

cy."

"I trust, nevertheless, you will admit that it would be impolitic to concede to a people who have become disaffected, however just their demands."

"Before I can admit a doctrine so apparently subversive of every ostensible principle, upon which political institutions are founded, I must know the ground upon which it is based."

"It is based upon the principle of self defence," said the divine, "for a single concession weakens the government, insomuch, as it gives confidence to the disaffected, and causes disaffection to its adherents."

"Such policy then should be met by the bay-

onets of the people."

"If your expression is in allusion to the mis-

understanding between the Canadian people

and their government, I regret your imprudence," said the person, abruptly.

"There can be no imprudence in expressing

our honest opinion, especially as I have not es-

posed the cause of either party," returned Jenk-

ins with studied indifference.

"I must then have grossly misunderstood the

tenor of our discourse."

"My only object has been, to establish the

truth of an abstract principle."

"Well then, to what kind of a government

would your abstract principle lead?" asked the person, jeeringly.

"Not returned Jenkins. It should be no con-

sideration to combine the honesty of a Repub-

lic, with the *art of a statesman.*"

"Does not the government of England do this?" asked the person.

"Not perfectly, but I don't think

"In what does it fail?"

"In the independence of its constituent parts

upon which the equilibrium of the whole de-

pends."

"The equilibrium of the British government

(Communicated for the Whig) . . .

A FRAGMENT

FROM AN UNPUBLISHED NOVEL

He now addressed Jenkins upon the subject of the political news of the day; and using the official cast of the Province, called the oppositionists a band of Rebels.

Jenkins had not been a superficial observer during his residence in Upper Canada; and being that the people had grounds for complaint, he unhesitatingly expressed his disapprobation of the epithet used by the Divine.

"Rebel," said he, "is a term, which, when applied to a people complaining of measures and not of Government, appears to me entirely inappropriate."

"Government and government measures are synonymous in the minds of demagogues," returned the Person; "And while they profess to aim their daggers at measures, they strike them in the very vitals of the Government."

"Could I think that such sentiments were founded upon a correct basis," rejoined Jenkins, "I should still oppose the use of epithets, which must inevitably prove impolite."

"There can be nothing impolite, in assuring

a villain that we know him, & surround the

Parson angrily."

"Yes, and Jenkins admits, therefore, no re-

proach to us such, we ought to be sure that he is not an honest man."

"No honest man can get himself up as a

government, founded on equitable principles."

"Bad measures, however, may emanate from governments founded upon the strongest prin-

ciples of justice: and no honest man can truly

serve the Constitution of his country perverted."

"By having office emanate equally, from the

monarchical and democratic branches of the

government."

"Such a system could not last long. Mr. Jenkins. The King and the Commons could al-

lways agree upon the man, and anarchy would be the consequence."

"The appointment, however, should not be im-

mediate, from the branches, but should be made by a body constituted by them for the

purpose. Therefore the collision to which you have alluded, could never take place."

"You would then, I perceive, have a fourth

branch of Government."

"There should be a body, which I would de-

nominate the House of Mediators, one third of

which should be appointed by the King, one

**BANGOR & PISCATAQUIS CANAL
AND RAIL ROAD CO.**
THE Passenger Cars will leave the Depot at Bangor and further notice as follows

Leave Bangor at 7 o'clock A.M.

11 A.M.

5 P.M.

Leave Old Town at 8 1/2 o'clock A.M.

2 P.M.

6 P.M.

Baggage at the risk of its owners

From to Old Town 65 cents to Upper Stillwater 51 cents Upper Stillwater to Old Town 1 1/2 cents Edward Car 1 1/2 cents less

Freight will be reckoned on the following terms

For 100 lbs Merchandise or less 20 cents

Over 100 lbs and less than 500, 15 cents hundred,

500 lbs and upwards, 10 cents per hundred

Furniture, Hhds, & charged by bulk

The Company will send for Goods in the business part of the City for the present upon leaving a memo

ramum at the Transportation Office.

If the quantity exceed 300 lbs no charge will be

made for having at the Depot, if less than 300 lbs the

freight will be charged in addition to the freight

and will not be responsible for any article not prop

erately marked.

Goods not delivered at the Depot till within 30

days of the time for starting the Train, will not

be sent up till the next trip.

Freight to be loaded and unloaded as the owners

done by the Company will be a separate charge

Delivered at Passenger Depot,

Boards \$100 per M.

Clapboards 100

Shingles 17 lbs

Laths 20

Delivered at City Point

Boards \$125 per M.

Clapboards 125

Shingles 20 lbs

Laths 25

All bills for transportation must be settled upon

delivery of the goods

April 1

D. HARRIS

GENUINE BUFFALO OIL
THE HAIR! THE HAIR! THE HAIR!

The greatest ornament to a

man's body is a splendid coat of hair

the genus of Buffalo Oil is a

reign a ruler for baldness prevents

the hair from coming off promptly

the growth continues then it becomes

and improves the beauty. It is super

ior to any other animal or vegeta

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